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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. V FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1944 No. 25

NO TIME FOR SORROW OR REJOICING

MR. CHURCHILL

THIS is no time for sorrow or rejoicing. It is time for preparation, effort and resolve. The war is still going on. I have never taken the view that the end of the war in Europe is at hand, or that Hitler is about to collapse, and I have certainly given no guarantee or even held out any expectation that the year 1944 will see the end of the European war. Nor have I given any guarantee the other way

THE splendid victories of our Soviet ally on the Eastern front are inflicting immense losses upon the enemy. The fact that so many of enemy divisions have been drawn into Italy and into Yugoslavia while other large bodies of his troops are held in France and the Low Countries by the fear of invasion has been a help to these victories

MOREOVER, the Anglo-American bombing of Germany absorbing as it does about three million Germans has, together with other British and American activities, drawn four-fifths of the German fighter forces to the British and American fronts and I believe even a larger number of bombers against us and our American allies. This also has been of assistance to the Soviet Union, and I think these statements should be made in justice to the Western Allies

THEY, in no way, detract from the glory of the Russian arms

MR. CHURCHILL in his war review in the House of Commons on Tuesday, February 22

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[NOTE.—*The summary of news and comments contained in the* MADRAS WAR REVIEW *generally relate to events and statements published till Wednesday, every week.*]

HOUR OF RETRIBUTION DRAWING NEAR

"German-Fascist brigands are tossing about in search of ways of salvation from disaster. They are again resorting to total mobilization of everything although the reserves of Germany's man-power have been exhausted. The Fascist rulers are making desperate attempts to sow discord in the camp of the Anti-Hitler coalition and thus to protract the war. All the manœuvres are bound to fail, for at the basis of the Anti-Hitler coalition lie vital interests of the Allies who have the task of defeating Hitlerite Germany and her accomplices. The hour of final retribution for all crimes committed by the Hitlerites on Soviet land and in the occupied countries of Europe is drawing near."

MARSHAL STALIN *in a message on the eve of the 26th Anniversary of the Red Army on Tuesday, February 22.*

◆

DRIVING THE ENEMY INTO HIS SHATTERED LAIR

"Soldiers of the Russian Army took upon themselves the full might of the blows of the Nazi war machine and put a final stop to it. At present we are witnessing a still greater war epic—the gigantic offensive in which the same officers and men of the Russian Army are striking still fiercer blows, driving the enemy from the land plundered by him into his shattered lair."

GENERAL EISENHOWER, *Allied Invasion Commander, congratulating the Red Army on its 26th Birthday on Wednesday, February 23.*

◆

WILL CARRY WAR TO JAPAN

"We are going back to Tokyo—and we shall go in full array, with mighty allies. British civil and military leaders have told me how fully they share our determination to carry the war to the very heart of Japan in the shortest possible time."

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES DOOLITTLE, *Commander of the United States Army Eighth Air Force at London, on Sunday, February 20.*

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THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR OFFENSIVE

IN his review of the war situation in the House of Commons on Tuesday (February 22), Mr. Churchill said, " The whole of the air offensive constitutes the foundation on which our plans for an overseas invasion stand . . . The idea that we should fetter or further restrict the use of this prime instrument of war will not be accepted by the Governments of the Allied nations." Mr. Churchill was referring to the steady and relentless Anglo-American air attacks on Germany. He pointed out that the proper course for German cilivilians and non-combatants to take was to quit the centres of munitions production and take refuge in the countryside. " We intend," declared the Prime Minister, " to make war production in its widest sense in all German cities and towns and factory centres impossible." The ever-increasing tempo of the Allied air offensive has already affected German production and upset Hitler. It may be recalled that more than three months ago (November 8, 1943), Hitler, speaking at Munich, said, " When this war began the American President hypocritically addressed me with a request that we should undertake not to wage a bombing war. We have done this and kept our word." This was the first time after September 3, 1939, that Hitler or any German leader referred to the President's appeal made four years ago. The object of Hitler in referring to that appeal was to attempt to shift the responsibility of starting the air war on to the Allies and pretend injured innocence.

A Contrast

BUT this pose stands in ridiculous contrast to Berlin's boasts of the effects of the terror raids of the *Luftwaffe*. On January 20, 1941, a Berlin broadcast said, " Our reconnaissance map shows in red ink the latest effects of Germain air raids day by day. It looks like a huge pool of blood and we turn away in horror, so clearly can one see the districts, the streets and even individual buildings, which have been destroyed." On the one side Hitler and his henchmen had been making public declarations against terror raids, but on the other their air forces had been working havoc on civilian population and non-military objectives. Hitler said in 1939, " That it is a precept of humanity in all circumstances to avoid non-military objectives corresponds entirely to my own attitude and has always been advocated by me." When he was making this declaration, the *Luftwaffe* was bombing Polish towns and villages most indiscriminately. After the worst havoc had been done in Poland, Goering said on September 9, 1939, " I even have given the order not to bomb military objectives of great importance, because they were situated in the neighbourhood of a town." A year later (December 11, 1940), Hitler claimed, " I did not want the air battle, but we had to undertake it, and we shall finish it. During the whole Polish campaign we did not wage such a battle. I intended to attack military objectives only, to fight only against soldiers and not against women and children." But hard facts belied the statement. Warsaw and Rotterdam were bombed most savagely by the Germans.

" We shall rub out their cities " said Hitler

IT was after the attack on Britain that the Nazis began to indulge in boasts of their power and prowess. On August 11, 1940, the bombers of the *Luftwaffe* attempted to terrorize British civilians by bombing towns and villages as a prelude to invasion. Then Germany was stronger in the air than Britain. That was why Hitler indulged in the arrogant boast (September 4, 1940): " We shall rub out their cities." There are any number of statements in Berlin broadcasts showing that the Germans were gloating over their terror raids. Referring to the effects of such raids, Berlin said on August 6, 1940, " Women will look in vain for their children, wives will see the charred bodies of their husbands, the mothers will weep over the homesteads lost and people will cry for food." After two weeks Berlin said, " The noise produced by the propellers of the German dive bombers is so hideous that it upsets the mental and moral equilibrium of Britons." A month afterwards a Berlin broadcast said (September 13, 1940), " Thousands of people are streaming from the city, the horror of the past few days revealed in their faces. A fight of this kind is always the beginning of the end." But the British people stood the ground and the R.A.F. fought it out with the *Luftwaffe*. The Germans lost the Battle of Britain.

LATER Britain struck back. But Berlin had been regaling the German people with the idea that British planes could never come and bomb Germany. Goering had claimed (August 9, 1939), " We will not expose the Ruhr to a single bomb dropped by enemy

aircraft." A year later Hitler declared (September 4, 1940), "No British aircraft can cross the North Sea in daylight." The same month Berlin radio said, "Every German child knows that not a single plane can reach Germany." All these statements were made ludicrous by the growing might of the R.A.F. The German leaders and propagandists later changed their tone and tune. They began to talk of retaliation in connection with the R.A.F. attacks on Germany. Hitler said on May 4, 1941, "We are determined that in the future we shall, if necessary, retaliate for each bomb with a hundred bombs." On January 15, 1942, the German-controlled Prague radio said, "If the British dare to drop one bomb on territory occupied by 80-million Germans, the Germans in return will drop ten times more bombs on the territory occupied by 40-million Englishmen." Some months later (September 17, 1942) Herr von Ribbentrop assured Mr. Churchill "that the bombs are being cheerfully counted and that there will come a time when we will deal finally with the aircraft-carrier in Europe." But a year later Hitler had to wail, "Do you think that I do not eat my heart out when I think of the British air attacks on Germany."

BUT the difference between the attacks of the *Luftwaffe* on Britain and the Anglo-American air battles over Germany and occupied Europe is that the latter concern themselves only with military and industrial objectives and do not attempt to terrorize civilians, as the Germans have been doing right from the beginning of this war. This has been clearly explained by Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Air Minister, last month, "Civilians are not our targets," he said (January 22, 1944), "Our aim is to paralyse the war industry and transport, and the objectives are not cathedral towns but cities which are centres of German war industry and transport and nothing will divert us from our aim." This has been the policy of the Anglo-American air forces, and the terrible concentration on the aim of paralysing German war industries has had such an effect that the German leaders are now squealing in a greater degree than ever before at the havoc wrought to German war production by the precision and persistence of Allied bombing. They are squealing because they are afraid of the shape of things to come when the "overseas invasion," to which Mr. Churchill has referred, starts. For the greater the disorganization of German industrial production as a result of the Anglo-American air offensive, the lesser chance the Germans have of resisting the great march from the West towards Berlin.

RUNNING COMMENTARY

New Drive Across Central Pacific—Attack on Truk and Ponape

It was announced last week (Feb. 17) that Truk, the great Japanese naval base in the heart of the Carolines, was attacked by U.S. Naval Task Airforces, and several hundred aircraft took part in the operations, which began on February 16. Some days earlier (February 4) American Marine airmen in Liberator bombers carried out a photographic flight over Truk—the first white men, it is stated, to have a glimpse of the vast Japanese base.

Ponape, the important base in the Japanese-mandated Caroline Islands, was attacked by American bombers on February 14. It is about 400 miles east of Truk, which belongs to the same group. The Japanese had divided the Caroline Islands into the Eastern and the Western for purposes of administrative convenience, and Truk and Ponape are both centres of administration in the East Carolines. The raid on Ponape, which carries the Central Pacific Front another 600 miles nearer Japan from the Marshalls, was executed within a fortnight of the Allied attack on those islands. The attack on Ponape and Truk seems to suggest that Admiral NIMITZ is making **a new drive westward across the Central Pacific, which is taking the war nearer to the homeland of the Japanese.**

Japanese leaders have been well aware of the trend the war has been taking in the Pacific. More than a year ago (December 25, 1942), Premier TOJO appraised the Japanese Diet of the real situation. He said:

"The United Nations were increasing their air forces stationed in China . . . they are carrying out counter-attacks in the Solomons and New Guinea and

RUSSIANS ROLL FORWARD IN U.S. BUILT "JEEPS"—The commander of a Russian tank destroyer unit stands and watches from his "jeeps" as his troops roll forward along a Russian road. The Unit uses "Jeeps", small but sturdy reconnaissance cars developed by the United States Army and supplied in large quantities to the Russians under lend-lease agreements, to pull its mobile anti-tank guns. Great quantities of American equipment have been supplied to the Russians for use in their fight against the Germans.

Aleutian areas . . . the real war is to begin from now."

The real war began then, but its sting is being felt in an increasing measure by the Japanese leaders perhaps only in recent weeks. Attempts have been made to prepare them for terrific air-raids from Allied bombers. In an A.R.P. talk last month (January 26), a Japanese speaker said:

"Raids may come four or five times daily, possibly continuous and lasting for hours . . . The war is mostly in the air and many aeroplanes are needed. We do not have sufficient planes and aerodromes here."

* * *

Tokyo Becomes Air-raid-Conscious—Gloomy Situation in 1942 gets Gloomier

The talk was about Japan. What the A.R.P. speaker said happened in the case of Paramushiro, and the recent raids on Panope and Truk are only a foretaste of the much larger dose of medicine which Tokyo is likely to get in course of time. How intensely air-raid-conscious Japan has become will be further clear from a speech made by TOJO at a recent session of the Diet to pep up the morale of his listeners. He said that Government were developing all their available energies to the production of aircraft, and promised "planes, more planes and yet more planes". He added:

"Units stationed in various quarters were engaged day and night without relaxation in providing against air-raids and preparing for the future development of the war."

On the strength of this assurance, a resolution was passed by the Diet that "the Imperial Forces have already established a strong and solid defence line to the home country against enemy attack from sea and air". Some other Japanese leaders did not seem to be so sure about the defence line. Commander HIRASHI SUZUKI admitted (December 28, 1942) that "both the British and U.S. people are tenacious nations. . . They always believe in final victory." He then referred to Germany as the country that may win battles but certainly loses the war.

It is obvious that if such were the feelings in 1942 they will be even more gloomy now. And there is abundant evidence to prove it. In the second week of last month, a rare uncensored letter was sent from Japan to Washington. The following observations in that letter are of interest:—

"Life here is becoming more and more difficult. There is talk of evacuation of foreigners from Tokyo, partly because of the impending bombardments. . . The economic situation is bad. . . The hospitals are full of broken limbs, as during the nights zealous people dig holes into which other zealous people fall at dawn . . . Rolling stock is in a bad way . . . People barely manage to keep body and soul together."

The obvious fact that emerges from these revelations is that the exploitation of the occupied countries in South-East Asia have not benefited the mass of the Japanese people, but only the military and business clique in Japan. This is confirmed by the observations of a German woman correspondent in Tokyo. Writing to the *Berliner Borsenzeitung* LILLY ABEGG says:—

"Traces of war are noticeable everywhere . . . Many Japanese women are compelled to work ten or more hours in factories . . . Thousands of small Tokyo shops have been closed."

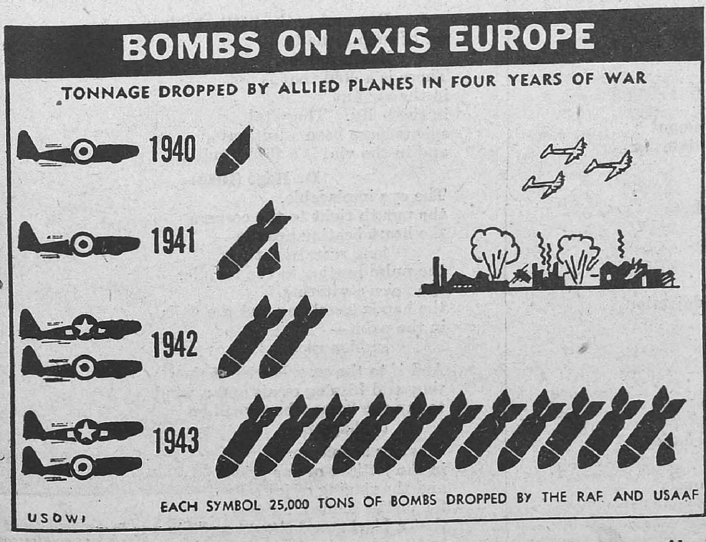
There are other evidences to show the declining morale of the Japanese. They are to be found in some of the reputable Japanese magazines. The following are some revealing extracts:—

"Japan can in a sense be said to be in a state of acute nerve war at present."

"We unconsciously have in Japan in the intellectuals who occupy a leading position in our cities and villages, as it were a teaming British Fifth Column. But Japan has no Fifth Column in Britain and America. It is only by first crushing the Britain and America in our hearts that we shall be able to crush the Britain and America overseas, outside Japan."

"If even a single individual shows dissatisfaction regarding shortage of materials or difficulties in every-day living, the enemy will at once take advantage of the resulting opportunity to create war-weariness and anti-Army feeling and to disrupt our economic machinery."

That Tokyo is worried about Allied nerve war is clear from this, but it must not be presumed as yet that the deliberately conditioned morale of the Japanese civilian has been seriously shaken, as yet. It is not possible to say with any certainty when the final crack, which may be a very long way off, would come. Another point that is worth noting is that the "intellectual" is, as in other Fascist countries, considered to be a danger to the regime.



A recent TIMES report said: "Royal Air Force bombers dropped six out of every seven tons of bombs that fell on Germany during 1943. In 1944, the United States effort will be immensely bigger."

(*Continued on page 8.*)

GAMUT—A scale in seven notes separated

A. Apathy (1936)

It is not
our business. The times
may be out of joint but
it is not our business. Workers
may be without work but
it is not our business. Dictators
meditate and engender war but
it is not our business.

Hear our old thoughts rustling
from the limbo of the 'thirties'
like dead leaves of an autumn
we would rather forget——
an autumn of dripping discomfort
when no huddling around a fire
gave ease to rasping throat
nor was it serviceable to go afoot
through the woods—an autumn
of standing in halls and tapping barometers.

And the mind grew
apathetic and the heart grew
apathetic and the mouth
settled sullen, no smile, no talk
for hours together. The bright moments
were the better relished but the main course
was without salt.

The Middle Ages
knew the sin of Accedia.
We built it a cathedral
and installed ourselves canons and bishops.
There we sang no hymns
and prayed no prayers
but sat in the choirstalls
images carved in wood and in apathy.

B. Dejection (1937).

What is happening
cannot happen and if it happens
cannot be endured.
Yet indeed in Spain
and in China the human world is shaken
with jungle howlings.
The wolves in circle bay the moon
and the tiger cleans his paws daintily
after a good hunting.

And we cannot help.
Our hands stay in empty pockets
and if one or two
young ardent and imprudent
go, changing pacifism for
an impotent violence,
we look on their tracks with dejection
and shake our heads
in an impotent sorrow or
an impotent anger.

The world is too big
for an individual passion ; so
we gnaw the unsavoury crust
of dejection, deriving no sustenance.

Ethiopia, your miseries
and injustices leave us righteously
dejected.
        Austria, your rape
in most distressing, but what
can we do to remedy
the wrong ? At a distance we are righteously
dejected.

There is a peculiar hell
for the helpless onlooker
who has the right instincts
but has nothing to do except to be
dejected.

C. Fear (1938)

Daily new outrages
are reported and daily
the ugly face of the future
war grows clearer through the misty verbiage,
wearing a snarl under
a polite grin.
        The great Chancellor
will speak to his assembled Party
the day after to-morrow.

We sit by the receiver
wonderingly. Is this the voice
that charmed a people
into surrender of selfhood and endless marching ?
Is there behind it
a mind and heart or only
a vast inane inhabited
by snatches of catchwords
        and fragments of prejudice ?

It rises and grows
harsher and more impetuous
and Fear
comes out of clammy corners
with a sneer on his curled lip
        and hairy claws.

Where are our guns
and our air forces ? Many or any ?
Or must we play canny
while our head and front
man flies to make a business
bluff ?
        Remember the little children
for of such is made
        bomb-fodder.
There is a cold that is not
in the air but
in the belly. The vital
spirits have been adulterated
and in the vial is a thin liquor.

D. Rage (1939)

The eye implacable,
the mouth tight to the corners,
the heart beating heavily—
        long resentment :
the pulse beating in the temple,
the voice stuttering,
the hands trembling and the nails
in the palm—
        sudden rage.

And if to the smouldering ember
they add blazing cloals and a wind
to fan the flame, there shall be
        conflagration.

Was our acquiescence
in the jettison of our pride
and the ringing of joybells
for justice denied, for this
that a blackguard should smile in our faces
and teach us new lessons
in the stocking and stoking of hells ?
An end of disgraces
and end of appeasement defied.

by intervals of time and feeling—*By* R.G.

So the slow phlegmatic
island people, putting down
their beer as usual, hold their rage
but take off siprit's coat
                    and roll up sleeve.

Snarling bully, though you rant
and slaver, simulating
indignation for your people's wrongs,
here is anger, slow and sure
and solid like a North Sea wave :
here is cold resentment
deep and bitter as the sea.

Is it peace, is it war ? You have your warning
and we have had ours
and will be awake to-morrow
the hackles up and the blood
still pumping a little fast.

E. Resolution (1940-1)

Out of the wilderness
gaining himself livelihood the resolute man
forswears comfort and company of his like ;
in all despondency still remembering
the pride of his heart and the might
of his hands and the faith
of his fathers.

The circumnavigator
of the undefined globe
ever new passages sounding and over
new expanses of ocean floor
plodding ever
            like a great-hearted
   fly on an interminable ceiling
keeps his hold filled with ballast of resolution
until he sails up his own sound
and clanks anchor at the barbican
of his childhood.

Gulfs of despair have opened
in the earthquake of war, but 'Courage !'
says the leader and points
where a giant tree stands firm-footed :
fell it and lay it
across this fissure : and the next
we will bridge as bravely,
provided for all emergencies
with resolution and against disasters
with resolution fortified.

Barely pausing in their work
to wipe the sweat from hand
and handle, the lonely group cheer his words
to the echo
          and the echo answers
resolution.

F. Action (1942-3)

See the branch pulled by the shoulder
of the man in passing leap
back, and the waterfall
pouring relentlessly, power without ending——
types of action, of recoil
and of flow out of accumulation.

Nature has bred the living
to win their life by act
out of stored energy again
and again repeated, whether
in the daily necessity to fill
the belly and renew the blood
or in sudden danger springing
the right way, the penalty
death : the body the engine and the wind's spark
together in action perpetuating life.

Man single and in fellowship
rembers his inheritance, acts
as the need drives. Threatened
by elemental force or crazed
brutality, he draws on his bank
of energy and rises above routine repetition
to magnificence.
            And the seas
bear witness and the skies
testify and the snow
show the imprint and rivers
are abashed and mountains
that were exalted are humbled
by the acts of his hands
                    and the feet
bestriding the narrow world
like a messenger of the gods.

So is the victor vanquished
by the recoil of the few he thought to scatter
with the wind of his passing
and by the flood plunging upon him
over and over—
            humanity's accumulated action.

G. Hope (1943-4)

Except you become
as one of these and expect more
than was ever promised you, you shall not
enter the kingdom of heaven. Except
you see visions in cloud-cuckoo-land
and think thoughts falsified
by all past experience, you shall not
escape from your gutter
                    to the delectable hills.

We have heard with our ears and seen
the report of foulness more bestial
than any beast without
proud intellect could think to do
or do without thinking. Yet
hope emerges from the chrysalis
and her wings are gay
with a startling embroidery,
                    if a little
limp and bedraggled.

Under the snow in the prairie
the seed sleeps through winter, and in the house
beaten by blizzard winds
                    the farmer nurses his hope
to see in the spring the green shoots and the long
stalks and at last the whole land
bright with the wind-stroked wheat.
His expectation is founded
on experience of seasons and centuries.
But the spiritual harvest never yet
rejoiced any cultivator ; always
                    the weeds won.

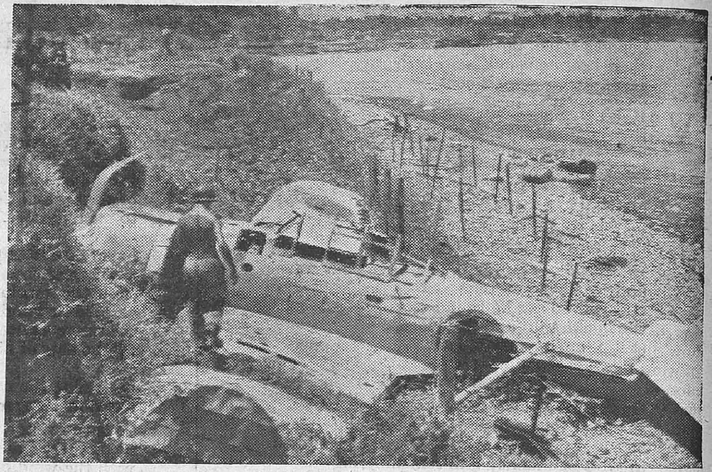
A fine crop have we seen
in this generation ; tares and brambles
and tumbleweed and unfriendly thistles. Still
unconquerably hopeful
                    we watch
over the waste land the tractor
turning multiple furrows and man
riding the monster.

(Continued from page 5)

Riding Two Horses at the same Time—Jap Propaganda and people's Psychology It may not be difficult for the Japanese propagandists to ride two horses at the same time—to feed the people on fabricated victories and give them grave warning of difficulties in regard to food, shipping and production and of growing Allied strength. For, the whole life of the Japanese people is based on superstition, blind worship of the Emperor as a God, and a system of rules and regulations which are not loosened even by death. In spite of the fact that the Japanese have learned so much from the West on the material plane, they still continue to be held together by the primitive myth of caste superiority. It may be incredible that a nation of 70 millions which has imbibed all that Western science and invention had to offer should nurse the foolish superstition that the Japanese are, as a class, superior to all others, because of the divinity of their birth. Their deification of the Emperor, the sanctification of the dead at the Yasukuni shrine, and the exaltation of "Bushido" or the art of seeking the quickest possible method of death, show the mental primitiveness of a people who have materially advanced very far.

* * *

Sequel to Truk—Tojo Becomes C.-in-C.—Tokyo's Top-men Break Tradition The news of the Allied attacks on Truk and Panope and the recent raid on Paramushiro Island, news of which was announced on Monday (February 21) by Admiral NIMITZ, Commander-in-Chief, of the Pacific, and the significance of such attacks may not be realized by the Japanese people on account of their inherent mental attitude and the nature of Japanese propaganda, but the fact that Premier TOJO has taken over the post of Commander-in-Chief, of the Army General Staff and Navy Minister SHIMADA of that of Chief of the Naval General Staff, shows that Allied moves are creating serious repercussions in the minds of the top-men of Tokyo. This revolutionary break with Japanese political tr. dition seems to be a sequel to the attack on Truk. Truk has affected the outlook of the ruling clique in Japan, but the fanatic faith which the Japanese have in the divine infallibility and wisdom of their leaders will be shaken only when the Allies rain down bombs on Tokyo as they have been doing on Berlin.



JAPANESE PLANE WRECKED IN NEW GUINEA.—United States fighting men examine the shattered hulk of a Japanese fighter plane which was shot down at Lae, New Guinea, during the fighting in which Allied forces captured the strategic base from the Japanese. The scene was photographed after American and Australian forces had taken Lae, and moved on to seize Salamaua and Finschhafen.

DISCOVERY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

ONE WORLD CURRENCY

By DR. D. W. DODWELL

MR. CHURCHILL WITH THE CHINESE MISSION.—The Chinese Mission, when it visited Britain, called on Mr. Churchill at 10, *Downing Street.* Our radio picture shows (left to right): (Sitting) *Wang Yun-Wu, Dr. Wellington Koo, Mr. Churchill, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Mr. Hu Lin*; (Standing) *Mr. Wen Yuan-ning, Mr. Han Lih-wu, Dr. Lee Wei-koo.*

VARIETY is the salt of life, but there *are* some things in which we need as much sameness as possible, and currency, that is money, is one of them. It would be a dull world if we were all as alike as bees in a hive, wore the same clothes, held the same opinions and all felt an equally burning desire to be—shall we say—bank clerks and nothing else! We don't want sameness in human beings, but we do want it in our money. Think how inconvenient and indeed chaotic it would be if there were a dozen or more different kinds of rupees and gold coins circulating in Madras and you had to consider every time you made or received a payment exactly what the coins used were worth. But this is just what people had to do in India in the 18th century and up to the time when the Currency Act of 1835 was passed. That Act established the standard Company's rupee and the corresponding coins of lower value as the only "legal tender" coins throughout British India. No one could refuse to accept the Sarkar rupees in payment of a debt but he could refuse any others, and so the others soon ceased to circulate.

SYMBOL OF UNITY

The rupee coin or note that you can spend anywhere in India to-day from Quetta to Chittagong and from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas is a symbol of the essential unity of India, and long may it be so! But though we have the same rupee throughout India, and you can spend it with equal facility in any part of the country, it does not buy the same amount of goods in different parts of India nor in the same part at different times. The ideal rupee should have a stable purchasing power varying only within narrow limits from place to place and from year to year. That kind of sameness in our rupee like many other good things should be possible when the turmoil of war is over; meanwhile, we can all help to keep the rupee stable by spending as little as possible and lending all we can to the Government. Let us also devote all our energies to whatever work each can do to hasten the victorious end of the War and the arrival of the better times that lie ahead.

The world to-day is very much smaller than India was in the 18th century if you measure by the time it takes to travel across it by the quickest kind o conveyance known at each time. "Round the world by plane" is a much shorter journey to-day than "across India on horseback" in the 18th century. I wonder how long it will be before the world has one uniform kind of money circulating everywhere instead of the present variety of national moneys. When will the world as a whole be able to adopt the reform that was introduced for India by the Currency Act of 1835? Is this one of the good things that we may see in those post-war days to which we look forward so eagerly?

THE AMERICAN EXPERIMENT

The advantages of sameness of money over as large an area as possible are so great that whenever any countries combine to form a Federation or Union, the currency must naturally be one of the subjects allotted to the Central Government, since it is so obviously in the general interest that it should be. In the first great Federal experiment, the United States of America, it was not made clear originally that the currency including the issue of bank notes was to be under the sole control of the Federal Government. The State Legislatures asserted a right to legislate regarding the issue of bank notes within their jurisdiction; money conditions became chaotic when the legislation was unsuitable and floods of notes were printed and issued without regard for the maintenance of their value. In the end, the Federal Government obtained complete control by imposing such a heavy tax on notes issued under State laws that it was no longer worth while for anyone to issue them.

Since then it has been axiomatic that a Federal or Union Government should have full control of currency and issue money, that is coin and notes, which shall be legal tender and the only legal tender throughout the whole of its jurisdiction. I'm sure there can be no doubt at all that when we achieve a Federal World Government we shall have a uniform world currency. Though I fervently wish that it might be so, I have to admit that it seems very unlikely that we shall see a Federal World Government in the near future. But there certainly is a strong trend towards federation. Small countries, and big ones too, have learned from bitter experience that no real security can be obtained by trying to keep themselves to themselves. We shall see, I hope and believe, after the war a growing movement for the union of States now

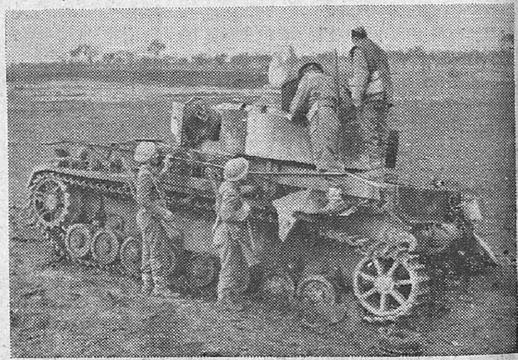
(*Continued on page* 13)

INDIAN TROOPS IN ITALY

DISTINGUISHED GENERALS VISIT INDIAN DIVISION IN ITALY.—From left to right. *A divisional commander, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, General Alexander, Lieutenant-General C. Allfrey and General Montgomery.*

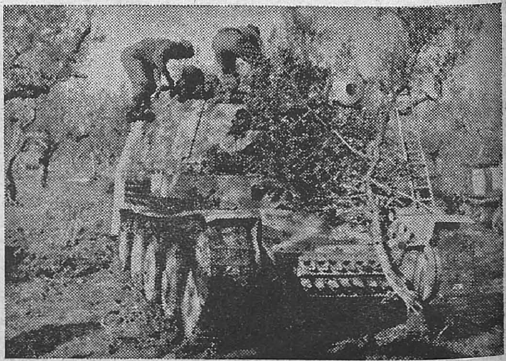
Indian soldiers have played a prominent part in the successful fighting in Italy. Photo shows *German prisoners, captured by the Indians, being marched back to a prison camp.*

An Indian Bren gunner on the alert for signs of the enemy.



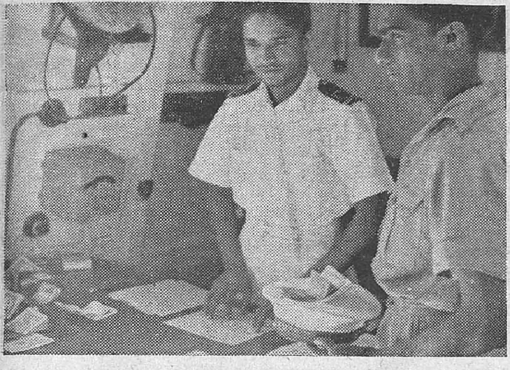
Indian troops captured the village of Mozzagrogna in the Sangro valley. Photo shows *one of the many Mark IV German tanks knocked out near Mozzagrogna.*

The men of the Bengal Sappers and Miners clear the streets of mines in Villagrande.

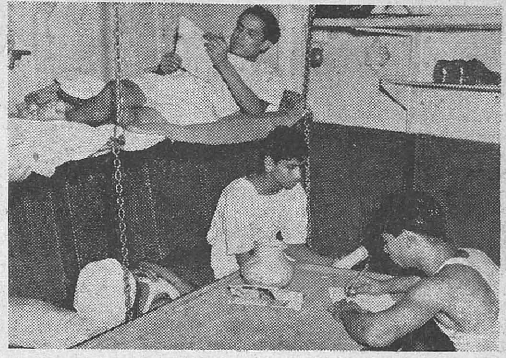


In the course of heavy fighting, Indian troops captured Mozzagrogna and drove the enemy from the surrounding country. Photo shows *one of the German 88-mm self-propelled guns captured in the Mozzagrogna area.*

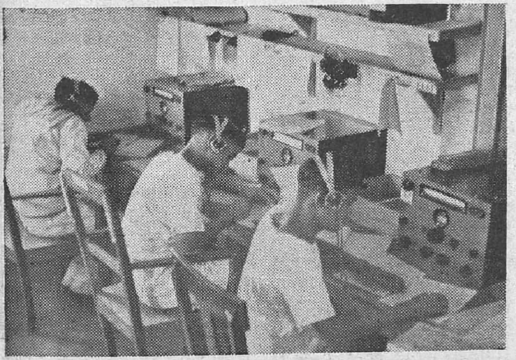
JOIN THE NAVY AND HAVE A GRAND CAREER!



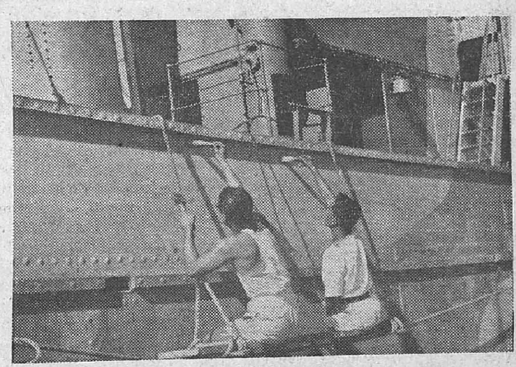
Pay Day is welcomed everywhere and the Royal Indian Navy is no exception. Photo shows *Able-Seaman* ANSALMOSE APPACHAN, *of Travancore, receiving his pay from the captain of his ship,* *Sub-Lieut.* K. P. NAIR, *also of Travancore.*



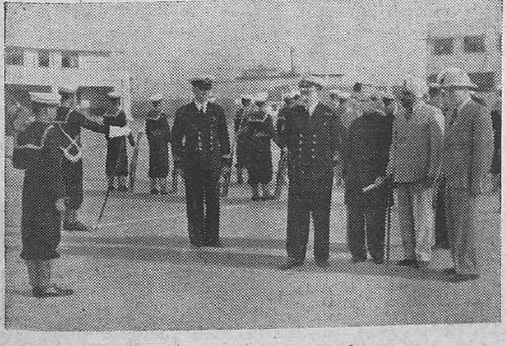
Correspondence with the folks at home is the main preoccupation of India's sailors during off-duty periods afloat. Precious letters from home are re-read many times. A mess deck scene in a Royal Indian Navy patrol ship.



Telegraphists at an Indian port receiving wireless messages from Royal Indian Navy ships at sea.



India's sailors take pride in the appearance of their ships. During a brief call at an Indian port ratings serving in a Royal Indian Navy patrol ship give their vessel a fresh coat of paint.



In a recent three-day tour of Karachi, Sir Frederick James, Sir Buta Singh, Mr. G. Deshmukh and Mr. V. Kalikar, Members of the Defence Consultative Committee, visited the Royal Indian Navy's Training Establishments.

Depth charges for use against enemy submarines are loaded on the projector by ratings serving abroad a Royal Indian Navy patrol ship.

THE NAVAL TRADITION IN INDIA

WHEREVER you travel in India and however far you penetrate into the mofussil, you will be constantly reminded of the extensive influence of the Indian Army either by the sight of soldiers, Army transport and buildings or by conversation with average Indians of all castes and creeds. This is a natural fact, consistent with the geographical size of India and in keeping with the great traditions of India's past. In the minds of the Indian public, the Indian Army is the spearhead of India's military strength, using the term 'military' in its broadest sense.

The presence of a Naval officer or rating anywhere inland in India has always been cause for comment and surprise, even to this day, though to a gradually lessening extent. The rapid expansion of the Royal Indian Navy since the beginning of the war has, however, of necessity brought this previously almost unknown service into the limelight. Publicity for recruitment to India's Navy has spread the gospel of Naval Service to districts and areas where ignorance of the Navy used to be so great that a Naval officer on tour in tropical uniform has been mistaken at times for a railway official, some form of clergyman in uniform or even the chief of the local fire brigade.

It is almost ten years since the Royal Indian Navy was formed from the long-established Royal Indian Marine. In the days of the marine the men who manned the ships came almost exclusively from the Konkan coast. They were born seamen, inheriting a seafaring tradition harking back to the good old days of sail and even further back, through the centuries, to the age of Shivaji when India's coastline echoed to many a naval battle and adventure.

A SCIENTIFIC WONDER

But to-day, a modern warship, such as a sloop like H.M.I.S. *Jumna*, is a scientific wonder compared with the frigate of yesterday or even the coal-burning sloop of quite recent years. A knowledge of seamanship and navigation in a modern warship, essential and vital as it is, will therefore only take a man so far and no further in modern naval warfare. The ultimate decision in a Naval battle rests upon the weapons employed and the precise knowledge of their use. Such subjects as modern naval gunnery, torpedoes, anti-submarine detection visual signaling and wireless telegraphy call not only for men with good physique and a fighting spirit but also for men who, in addition to these qualities, possess a sound intelligence which is readily adaptable to naval conditions of Service.

There is now, therefore, a growing need to build up and develop further inland from the coast a modern naval tradition in India, to be grafted upon the ancient and honourable traditions of the past. Certain areas from the Punjab, for instance, have for many years contributed small numbers of men who have afforded ample evidence that though their homes are hundreds of miles from the sea, they are quite capable of example, to naval gunnery or the engine room of a warship. The realization that the Navy provides not only a fine training but also a healthy career and a life full of interest is rapidly spreading far and wide over the length and breadth of India.

EXPLOITS OF ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

A modern naval tradition, without any doubt, must depend upon the deeds of the times. The exploits of the Royal Indian Navy are well known, but not well-known enough in the mofussil and the heart of India. More than a year ago, on 11th November 1942, the action was fought out between H.M.I.S. *Bengal* a small R.I.N. warship, mounting one twelve pounder gun, and two much more heavily-armed Japanese raiders in the Indian Ocean, many hundreds of miles out of sight of land. The determination with which *Bengal* attacked the raiders and the accuracy of her gunfire resulted in the sinking of the large raider and the putting to flight of the other. The Dutch tanker which *Bengal* was escorting was saved from destruction and *Bengal* came through her baptism of fire without serious damage and no casualties. This action received world acclamation and for the first time in Indian Naval history the Indian public warmly displayed their appreciation when a public welcome was given to the gallant ship's company which marched through the streets of Bombay a few weeks later to attend a civic lunch given in their honour.

An exploit of this kind is not an everyday occurence but typifies the spirit of the Service in its variety of work. In the operations off Massawa in the Red Sea and in the Persian Gulf in 1943 in the Java Sea during the dark days of the Japanese invasions of 1942, and this year in operations off the Burma coast and in the Mediterranean Sea and the battle of Sicily, the Royal Indian Navy has been active and invaluable, in some cases sharing the honours and in others taking the lead and gaining fresh laurels.

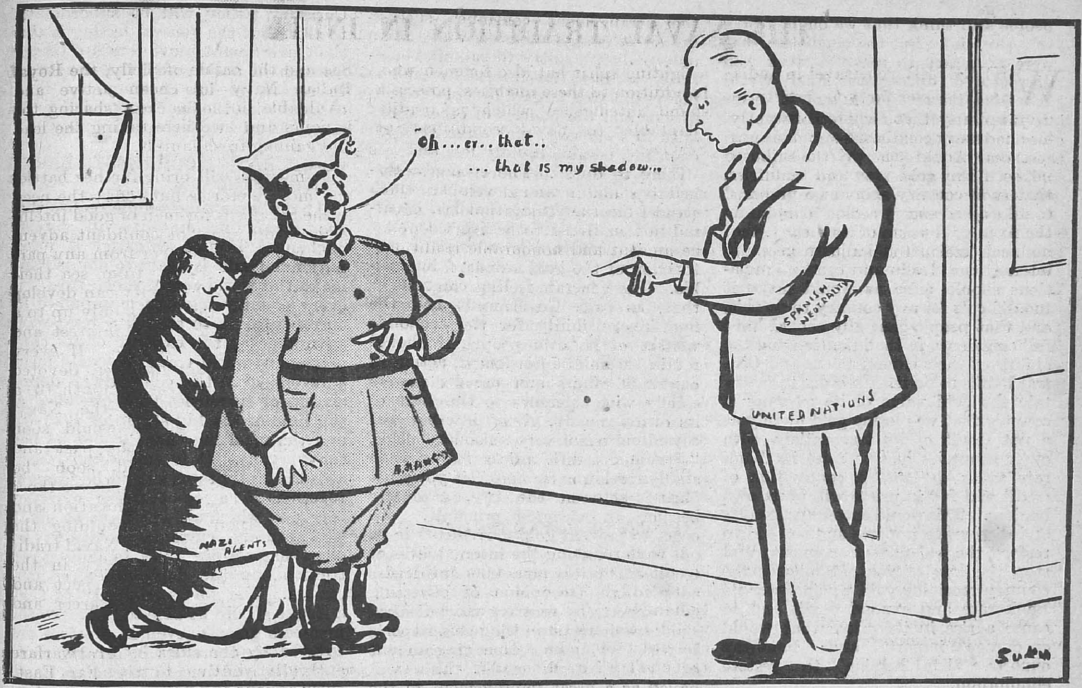
To-morrow will bring further battles and more victories but today the need in the Service is for men of good intelligence and a spirit of confident adventure, who will volunteer from any part of India however far from sea their homes may be. Publicity can develop knowledge of the Navy only up to a certain extent. Personal interest and enthusiasm will do more. If every school in India, for instance, devoted only fifteen minutes a month to a lecture and discussion on the Navy, ignorance of the Service would soon disappear and pride in the past and present traditions would soon be established. It therefore behoves those who hold the reins of education and who are responsible for moulding the careers of India's and the Naval traditions created by her Navy in the present and encourage respect and enthusiasm for a Naval career and profession.

The centre of gravity in naval warfare is rapidly shifting to the Far East. The defeat of Japan at sea is a major problem of the war. The formation of the South East Asia Command is a portent of things to come on land, at sea and in the air but especially at sea. The path is therefore now clear for the strengthening of India's Naval traditions, the realization among her people of the 'izzat' of her seamen and the greater effort required today to man her navy with the type of men she needs both in quantity and quality.

MADRAS INFANTRY IN BURMA FRONT.

It may not be generally known to people in the South that Madras Infantry Battalions are gradually regaining for Madras Infantry the name gained by infantry of the line in the days of Sir Arthur Wellesley—later Duke of Wellington who said after the great campaigns in South India "I cannot write in too strong terms of the conduct of the troops. Our troops behaved admirably and the sepoys astonished me."

The men of Madras Battalion have already contacted the Jap in Burma, inflicting casualties with no loss to themselves. There is no doubt that given the opportunities, the Madras Infantry will emulate the deeds already performed by their brothers in the "Sappers and Miners" and "Gunners" and once more prove Madras Infantry the equal of any troops in all spheres.



"SPANISH NEUTRALITY IS A FIG-LEAF"—WAR AND WORKING CLASS (*Moscow, February* 19).

—*Specially drawn for the* MADRAS] WAR REVIEW.

ONE WORLD CURRENCY

(*Continued from page* 9.)

sovereign and independent into Federations on a regional or other basis: this will be real progress towards the ideal of a World Government and in course of time will bring us to that goal. As the States of the world group themselves into a smaller number of big and growing Federations, we may expect that the number of different national currencies will diminish to the same extent as the number of independent States. The final result of this development will be some day the United States of the World with a single world currency.

I dare say you are thinking that this is to look very far ahead, and you may be wondering whether it is not possible to arrive at a world currency by a shorter route. Is there any reason why States should not agree to adopt and maintain a common currency whilst still remaining sovereign and independent? In theory it is possible and in fact it has been done in the past, but it seems to be becoming more and more difficult for independent States to combine to maintain any such currency union as long as they remain independent.

LATIN CURRENCY UNION

Probably the most notable of the formal currency unions of the past was the Latin Union which existed in Europe in the last century up to about 1870; it comprised France, Italy and some smaller countries. France minted her franc, Italy her lira and so on, but they all had exactly the same silver content and circulated interchangeably throughout the Union. The most widespread and effective currency Union of the past, however, was a purely informal one without any written agreement, namely, that of the gold standard countries from about 1870 up to 1914. It included most of the countries of importance in world trade, and during that period gold was practically a world currency. It is true that each gold standard country had its own particular brands of gold coin and notes convertible into gold coin, but the money of each country could be readily exchanged into that of any other at a known rate of exchange that never varied more than a very small fraction on either side of the par value calculated according to the amounts of gold in the respective coins. A British sovereign or an Indian rupee in the early years of this century would buy a practically fixed amount of the money of any other country at any time, and this was almost as good as being able to take your rupee or sovereign to the other countries and spend it there straight away.

The international gold standard worked well in those peaceful years from 1870 to 1914 and international trade flourished. No wonder some

people still think that we ought to try to restore it! But the conditions that were necessary to make it work well disappeared during the First World War and its aftermath and it seems very unlikely that they will reappear. The necessary conditions were that gold reserves should be well distributed between the gold standard countries, that each country should be prepared to take all necessary action to maintain the fixed gold value of its money, that no such serious maladjustments in international trade and economic relations should arise as would make it too difficult for any country to do this, and that people generally should have full confidence in the intention and the ability of their Governments and Central Banks to do it. In order to maintain the gold value of its currency a country that was losing gold unduly as a net result of its transactions with other countries had to raise its Bank rate so as to cause a contraction of credit and fall in prices within its own borders. This would encourage exports and discourage imports and so tend to restore the balance of payments and stop the loss of gold. Similarly the country receiving gold would lower its Bank rate and expand credit and so cause a rise in its prices that would encourage imports and handicap exports, thus helping to restore equilibrium.

A TEN-YEAR CYCLE

You see then that in the palmy days of the international gold standard, a gold standard country had to be prepared to regulate its internal economy in whatever way was necessary in order to maintain the fixed gold value of its currency, or in other words to keep the rates of exchange with foreign currencies stable. The whole gold standard world went through a ten-year cycle from depression to boom and back to depression again together. It was not possible for any one gold standard country to maintain prices and employment when they were falling in the others and still remain on the gold standard. Up to 1914, however, the periodical depressions were not so severe as to lead to a breakdown of the gold standard.

The gold standard or any other arrangement by which a number of independent countries use a common currency means that the Government of each individual country using that currency surrenders a large part of its freedom of action in economic matters. Movements of prices have to keep in step throughout such an area as long as the arrangement continues successfully. It is anomalous for a sovereign independent country to submit voluntarily to have its internal economic policy dictated largely by outside conditions and the policies of other countries in that way, and after 1914 all countries became rapidly less and less willing to do so. The economic dislocation and stresses were so much greater than anything that had occurred in the 1870–1914 period that they made a permanently successful restoration of the gold standard impossible. The general feeling came to be that, as each Government had the final responsibility for the economic welfare of its own people, it should retain the fullest freedom of action in economic affairs and use its powers chiefly with reference to the state of its own economy, giving international considerations a very secondary place. "Stable domestic prices rather than stable foreign exchanges" if you must choose between the two, gradually became an accepted principle. In order to prevent gold movements in or out from affecting the internal level of credit and prices monetary authorities adopted the technique of offsetting gold exports by creating more Central Bank credit and sterilizing gold imports by withdrawing a corresponding amount of Central Bank credit. This was hailed as a great improvement in the working of the gold standard, without realizing that since it stopped the automatic tendency to restore equilibrium, and no other means of restoring equilibrium was adopted, it meant that any serious maladjustment would remain uncorrected till its cumulative effects forced the country concerned off the gold standard. This was what happened in Great Britain. A gallant effort was made from 1925 to 1931 to maintain the gold standard with the old gold parity for the pound, but it was a losing battle and the British people have since become very firmly convinced that the game was not worth the candle. The severe unemployment of that period was far too high a price to pay for stable foreign exchanges.

As a result of the experience of the inter-war period, Great Britain will never again, I think, agree to enter a common currency system such as the gold standard system which has no central directing body responsible for the general working of the system in the common interest. The one thing on which everyone there agrees in regard to post-war policy is that the primary aim must be full employment. Currency policy will be subordinated to this, and the general feeling is that the Government must retain a certain freedom of action and the final word in regard to its currency, as it is charged with the final responsibility for the economic welfare of the people.

CO-OPERATIVE CURRENCY LEAGUE SUGGESTED

At the same time people realise that the maximum stability in foreign exchanges is also essential if international trade is again to flourish and make the world really prosperous. If every country tried to manipulate its currency so as to snatch a temporary advantage at the expense of its competitors in world trade, it would mean a reversion to the competitive depreciation of currencies that prevailed at the time of the big slump of 1929–32, and the resulting chaos would be bad for everyone. It is exceedingly desirable that all States should be brought together in a co-operative currency league in which all will agree to maintain orderly currency relations by observing certain rules including restrictions on the depreciation of currencies. The governing body of such a league should be able to influence the members greatly, even in matters not covered by the rules by giving them authoritative advice as to whether particular actions and policies are consistent with the common interest or not. As you know, various plans have been framed and published for an international organisation of this kind to supervise currency relations and keep the exchanges reasonably stable. The most promising of these plans is that of Lord Keynes for a Clearing Union which would establish a new international currency in the form of bank deposits in terms of a unit called a bancor on the books of the Union in which the residual balance due by or to any country as a result of all its international transactions would be paid. As the nations are not yet ready for a world currency, this proposed international currency for the settlement of accounts between them seems to be the next best thing.

IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

Progress towards a world currency in the post-war period will, we may hope, be along two lines. So far as States merge their sovereignty by the method of federation, they will in all probability adopt a common currency for each Federation, so that the number of different national currencies will diminish progressively. At the same

MAP OF EUROPE

time States which are not prepared to merge their sovereignty with others will work together in a Currency League or Clearing Union to maintain orderly currency relations and keep the exchanges between their currencies working as smoothly as possible so as to facilitate international trade to fullest extent that is practicable. These two ways of moving towards world unity in currency matters are really a reflection of the two lines of progress towards world Government. States that are sufficiently bound together by common traditions, outlook and interests will unite organically by the method of federation. Those States and Federations that are not yet ready to give up their sovereignty will work together in a new and better League of Nations, which should ultimately develop into a World Federation. The United Nations are fighting for a free world united by consent through goodwill and co-operation, a world of peace and justice in which war shall be only a memory. When we have curbed the forces of evil by victory in the present struggle, we must turn our energies to building this new world. Let us be always on the side of the angels, striving for concord, unity and understanding between races, countries and communities, building up and binding together and restraining any who would destroy, divide and cast down. Some day we shall have a world currency as a symbol of the unity of the whole family of mankind. No one can say how long it will take to achieve it. This only can be said—that each one who is thinking, praying and working always for the great ideal of world unity is contributing his mite to the great and continuous effort that is needed to keep us moving forward on the right road.

—A talk broadcast by All India Radio, Madras, on 19th February 1944.

LADY AUCHINLECK OPENS ARAM GAH—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LAYS FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW WAVELL CANTEEN.—Lady Auchinleck recently opened the Auchinleck Aram Gah just outside Delhi Main Station. Here it will be possible for Indian other ranks passing through Delhi to have a few hours' sleep, a shower and a meal. Lady Auchinleck also unveiled a drinking fountain and chabutra presented by the Bombay Grenadiers. Later, the Commander-in-Chief, India, General Sir Auchinleck, laid the foundation stone for the New Wavell Canteen. The photographer cleverly caught the ribbon actually parting as Lady Auchinleck served it with a pair of inscribed scissors.

HIS LAST ASSIGNMENT

[The following is a selection from the last dispatches of Raymond Clapper written before his death in a plane crash while reporting the invasion of the Marshalls.]

WITH THE PACIFIC FLEET IN THE MARSHALLS.

WE hit the Marshalls with so much that I hope the Navy at Washington breaks down and lets us tell all about it.

I hope the Navy tells how many battleships are in this fleet, because it is more than you probably thought we had out here. I hope they tell how many carriers . . . how many cruisers and destroyers . . . more than Japan has in her whole navy.

I hope the Navy breaks down and gives out the news because I think that when the people of Japan and Germany know what we are hitting with out here—just with one hand while we prepare for knock-out blows at Europe—they will begin to sober up and think about where they are coming out in this war.

This is the biggest amount of force ever assembled to strike on the earth's seas. It makes the Battle of Jutland seem like a small exercise.

Japan may have been master of the Pacific for a time after our opening disaster, but she knows now the domination of the Pacific is being taken into our hands. It was no idle boast when Secretary of the Navy Knox said recently that he hoped the Japanese fleet would come out for a showdown. All our Navy men out here have hoped for that, although none of them expected Japan to take the risk.

The sea and air power we have sent into the Marshalls is the weapon by which we will spearhead across the Pacific. It is the weapon by which we will drive back the aggressors into complete defeat. And this fleet should be the means of making known that we are ready and able to take the responsibility for keeping peace and security in the Pacific.

DARK DAYS FOR GOEBBELS

By A. BORISSOVA

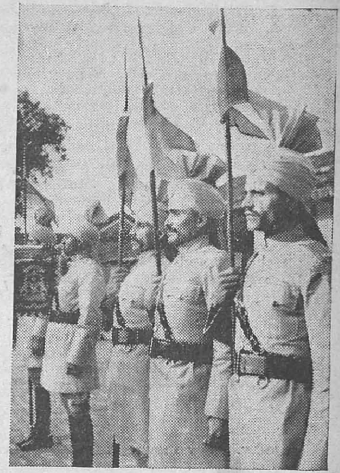
THE Hitlerite war machine is breaking down before the Red Army's powerful onslaught. The Eastern Front defeats have left their depressing imprint on all the aspects of life in the German rear. The army of Goebbels' staff and those whose business it is to talk nonsense and throw dust in people's eyes is retreating in the German army's wake. Of all the Fascist oracles he alone repeats parrot-like the lesson he learnt from Hitler, and talks about Germany's "victories". Only recently he has published a new book in which he makes a zealous attempt to convince the Germans that they will win. An assurance like this, as the foreign press justly remarks, can only mean that the leader of the notorious "Labour Front" is in a permanently intoxicated state.

The depression and the perplexity prevailing in the Hitlerite propaganda is apparent in the articles by the robber expert in pulling wool over Germans eyes. Dark days have set in for Goebbels. His articles in the fascist weekly, Das Reich, bear an evermore striking resemblance to the obstacle race in which the cripple is about to break his neck.

The Hitlerite bandits and accomplices are clearly alarmed and fear for the safety of their own skin. They realize that the defeats on the Eastern Front are hastening the hour of retribution for their crimes.

C.-IN-C. SEES RAMPUR STATE TROOPS IN TRAINING

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VISITS RAMPUR STATE.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief General Sir Claude Auchinleck, recently paid a short visit to Rampur, where he was met by His Highness Sir Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, the Nawab of Rampur, who accompanied him during a tour of inspection of units of the State Forces, an Ordnance Depot, a Motor Mechanics School and several factories. The Nawab and the Commander-in-Chief listening to music by the Massed Bands.



The Quarter Guard of the Rampur (Rohilla) Lancers.

OFFICERS and men of the Rampur State Forces had their introduction to General Sir Claude Auchinleck as Commander-in-Chief, India, when he visited their headquarters during his recent tour of the state.

The Rampur (Raza) Infantry, which was a unit earmarked for active service, proceeded overseas in November 1940, and has been since then employed in various localities on prisoner of war duties, guarding lines of communication and garrison duties in Cyprus and Syria. They were visited by His Highness the Nawab, Sir Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, during his tour of the Middle East in December 1941. The Unit has not taken part in any major campaign but one State officer, one Indian Officer and two I.O.Rs. have been mentioned in despatches.

During his visit to Rampur the Commander-in-Chief was able to see the training battalion of the 2nd Rampur (Murtaza) Infantry, which acts as a feeder to the unit on active service. Here the men are taught by their own instructors, whose knowledge of modern battle technique and training methods earned for their officers a warm word of approval for the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief taking the salute as the Guard of Honour march past after the inspection.

General Auchinleck saw the men training in squads for P.T., arms drill marching and M.T. maintenance. Others were learning how to use a rifle, a party was practising grenade throwing and still more were making bayonet charges.

The Commander-in-Chief also saw the men's barracks and the military offices and he walked through the military hospital, where he was shown the operating theatre. The Officers of the Units were presented to him by the Military Secretary and before leaving he inspected a quarter guard of the Rampur Gurkhas.

Afterwards the Commander-in-Chief visited the stables of the Rampur (Rohilla) Lancers, the original irregular troops of the State, who were founded in 1910. These were the first imperial troops in Rampur and served in France in the last war.

Apart from the training which they receive in their own unit, officers and men of the Rampur States Forces attend the various schools of instruction of the Indian Army, where many of them have gained distinction. The States Forces have also co-operated with formations of the Indian Army on training.

"MOSQUITOES" NOW FLYING OVER BURMA

THE de Havilland 'Mosquito', wooden fighter and reconnaissance bomber which furniture makers and wood turners in Britain and Canada are helping to produce, is now operating with the R.A.F. against tthe Japs in Burma. Its coming has already added considerably to the range of our daylight offensives, and Jap transport of all kinds, not only in the fighting zones but as far afield as the Thailand border east of Rangoon and along the Tenasserim coast, has felt its sting.

Striking far beyond the normal area covered by Beaufighters, where road and rail traffic by day is almost at a standstill and where travel by water is fraught with danger to the enemy, the Mosquitoes have been presented with tempting targets. Locomotives in hitherto "safe" areas have been subjected to unexpected attack and many engines have been damaged, trucks put out of action and enemy personnel dispersed.

Against the sampans which the Japanese are using on the Burmese rivers the Mosquito has been particularly deadly. The sampans' mortality rate, already high, has been stepped up still further by this swift twin-engined monoplane.

But the Mosquito's greatest value has been on long range photographic flights. Flying beyond the areas previously covered by our high speed photo reconnaissance aircraft, Mosquitoes have brought back invaluable information. The recent raid on Bangkok was largely the result of photos they secured.

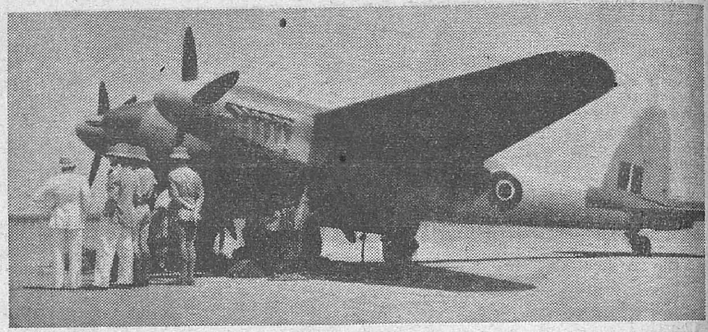
The development of the Mosquito is a story in itself. Unlike almost every other type of aircraft introduced by both sides, it was not on the drawing boards before the war—it was designed and produced in a matter of months. Full scale manufacture was more speedy because of its unorthodox design; a unique system of hardwood construction facilitated Mosquito production over widely dispersed areas in Britain and Canada where large supplies of wood are to be found.

Small firms having no connection with the aircraft industry handle the bulk of the production. America makes the powerful Packard-Rolls Royce engines which give the Mosquito its remarkable speed.

Roaring over its target at well over 400 miles per hour, often flying at less than 25 feet above the ground, the Mosquito is yet another menacing weapon in the Allied armoury on the Burma border. It has a fire power as heavy as any fighter in the air today—four 20 mm. cannon and four .303 machine guns. It is also invaluable for urgent transport journeys, for, stripped of its armament, the Mosquito flies so fast that no existing fighter in Squadron Service can overtake it.

Two pilot-navigators who are interchangeable man the Mosquito. They are highly trained specialists because in the Mosquito things happen so fast that split-second decisions have to be made, calling for the maximum skill, judgment and stamna, and in low-flying work there is no time for mistakes.

But few Mosquitoes are shot down; hedge-happing for miles over enemy territory they follow dog-leg coursed which completely "fox" enemy observers and radio-location—by the time they have been reported in one position the planes are 50 miles away on another course.



de Havilland "Mosquito" R.A.F. fighter and reconnaissance bomber.

de HAVILLAND "MOSQUITO" R.A.F. FIGHTER AND RECONNAISSANCE BOMBER.—The Mosquito is now operating with the R.A.F. against the Japs in Burma. Of simple wooden construction, it has two Rolls Royce engines and its offensive armament consists of four 20 mm. cannon and four ·303 machine guns. It has a span of 54 feet 2 inches length (overall)—40 feet 9½ inches, height, 15 feet 3 inches. Its coming to the South East Asia Front has added considerably to the range of our daylight fighter-bomber offensives, and Jap transport as far afield as the Thailand border east of Rangoon and along the Tenasserim coast has been severely damaged. It makes its long-range flights without fighter escort. Picture shows *the graceful but strong lines of these aircraft.*

FIRST WEDDING ON THE BURMA FRONT.—Sister Marion Vivienne Airdrie of Queen Alexanders' Imperial Nursing Service Reserve with S/L C. G. Jeffries, DFC of 52, Lightridge Road, Flixton, Manchester, whose wedding was the first to be solemnized in a forward area on the Burma Front. The bride who comes from Sandringham Road, Roath Park, Cardiff, was given a way by G/C H. Seaton Broughall, MC, DFC. S/L Jeffries is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Jeffries of Cardiff and Southampton.

WAR DIARY

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

16TH FEB.—Berlin experienced the heaviest raid since the war began, when last night, well over 1,000 Allied aircraft dropped over 2,500 tons of bombs on the Reich Capital. This is the 15th major assault since the battle of Berlin began. Frankfurt-on-Order and objectives in Western Germany were also bombed.

Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons that Iraq and Abyssinia were independent States and that he had no responsibility for the conduct of their internal affairs.

17TH FEB.—Mr. Eden said in the Commons that the Atlantic Charter does not apply to Axis nations.

The British Government announced to-day its plans for a comprehensive health service for the whole nation, thus releasing the first plank in Mr. Churchill's four-year plan for Britain's postwar policy.

18TH FEB.—His Majesty King George received in audience at Buckingham Palace, General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Invasion Commander, who presented his Chief of Staff Lieut.-General B. Smith to His Majesty.

It is revealed that General Eisenhower and his Deputy, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder have inspected all types of units in the field throughout the country.

19TH FEB.—The Germans early to-day made their most determined bid, since the big raids of 1940-41 to set London ablaze. They failed. Schools, churches and houses were hit.

Allied submarines have sunk over 25 enemy ships recently, it is announced by the Admiralty.

20TH FEB.—Allied aircraft dropped 2,300 tons of bombs on Leipzig last night. Mosquitos attacked Berlin and objectives in Western Germany.

There was enemy air activity over London area, East Anglia and South-East England.

21ST FEB.—Enemy planes raided London, Anglia, East Anglia and other places.

Stuttgart, Munich, Brunswick and other places in Germany were heavily attacked by Allied bombers.

22ND FEB.—There was slight enemy air activity over parts of South and South-east England including London area.

Mr. Churchill made a statement on war in the Commons.

Allied planes attacked Bavaria.

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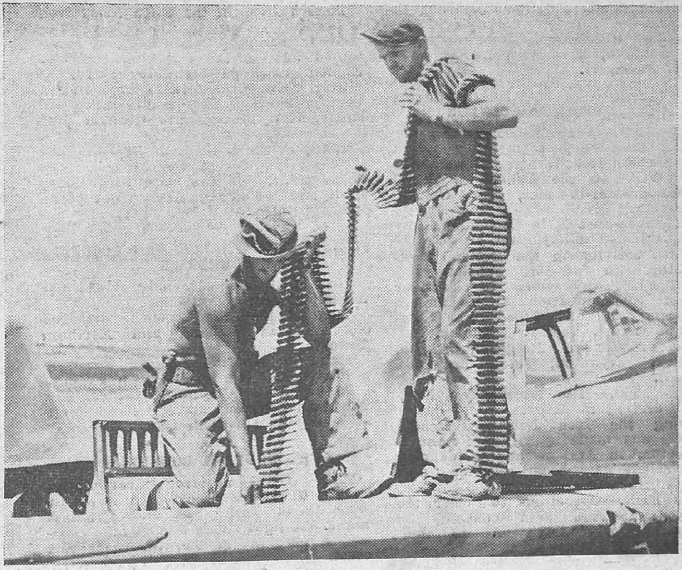
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ATLANTIC

16TH FEB.—The Truman Senate Committee in its report to the Congress asserts that the war is depleting domestic oil reserves.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, giving testimony before the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, published to-day, said that the winning of a military victory was but one phase in the programme of "bringing about peace, and future world stability".



NEW UNITED STATES PLANE LOADED IN NORTH AFRICA—United States soldiers load ammunition belts into the wing of the new United States A-36 attack bomber, nick-named the "Invader," at a base in North Africa. The "Invader" was converted from the United States P-51 Mustang fighter by the addition of a rack from 500-pound bombs, greater firepower and other refinements.

18TH FEB.—Mr. Henry Wallace, United States Vice-President, stated he found a strong demand for a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

The United States Army Department announces that an Allied transport ship with American soldiers on board has been sunk, in European waters. One thousand men were rescued and 1,000 are reported missing.

President Roosevelt vetoed the Anti-subsidy bill passed by Congress yesterday.

The Senate passed a resolution enabling the United States to participate in the work of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

19TH FEB.—Russia has honoured with military distinctions General Eisenhower, Lieut.-General Carl Spaaz, Major General Fredrick and Lieut.-General Ira Eaker.

20TH FEB.—The Director of the Office of War Information, Mr. Elmer Davis said that there may be round-by-round broadcasts of the forthcoming invasion of Europe.

21ST FEB.—The Soviet Ambassador in Washington M. Andrei Gomyko conferred with President Roosevelt.

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RUSSIA AND FINLAND

16TH FEB.—Soviet aircraft are ready to shower the final "rain of death" on the remnants of the German divisions in the Kanev trap.

Helsinki was raided by Soviet planes.

17TH FEB.—German forces in the Kanev pocket have been liquidated. 52,000 Germans were killed and 11,000 taken prisoner. The Red Army is to-day at the gates of Narva (Estonia) and Pskov, gateway to Latvia.

18TH FEB.—Russians captured Staraya, Russa the German bastion in North Russia and Shimsk, an important town.

19TH FEB.—Russian troops captured Plyusa and 30 localities in Leningrad front. South of Lake Ilmen Soviet forces occupied more than 100 places including Magovskaya and Tulablya about 12 miles from Staraya Russa.

The Polish Government to-day sent instructions to leaders of the Polish Underground Movement to co-operate with the Russian army.

20TH FEB.—Russian troops are massing along the vast front from Streptovka to the Dnieper bank opposite Kherson to hit Manstein. The drive on Pskov is gaining ground. The Soviet forces have captured Zapolye, Utorgosh, Medved and hundreds of other localities.

21ST FEB.—Russian troops are fighting in the suburbs of Krivoirog, the industrial centre, and German bastion in the Dnieper Bend. Soviet forces occupied Soltsy, Kholm, Dolginsevo and a number of other places.

Russian forces made a surprise raid on Finmark, the most northerly Norwegian Province yesterday it is said.

22ND FEB.—Soviet forces have captured Krivoirog, German stronghold in Ukraine, after four months of pressure.

Russian bombers raided Uleaborg in Finland.

It is said Russian conditions for peace with Finland, have been handed over to Dr. Paasikivi.

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INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

16TH FEB.—A statement on the war situation and the part played by Indian troops in different theatres of war was made to-day in the Council of State by Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claude Auchinleck.

The South-East Asia Command communiqué issued to-day gives an account of Allied activity in the Burma front on 13th, 14th and 15th February.

17TH FEB.—Operations to clear our lines of communication in Arakan are continuing, says an Allied War Communiqué issued to-day. Bombing of Prome, Moulmein, Rangoon, Akyab, Bangkok, Kyunton, etc., are also reported.

18TH FEB.—His Excellency Lord Wavell arrived in Madras.

During the 16th February steady progress was made by Allied forces in all sectors in Arakan and a definite improvement has been reported, says to-day's Allied War Communiqué.

19TH FEB.—Operations to clear the Ngakyedauk Pass area continue in Arakan, says to-day's Allied War Communiqué.

20TH FEB.—During the last 48 hours the main Japanese force on the Arakan front has been showing some signs of becoming unco-ordinated in the face of Allied attacks, says to-day's communiqué issued by South-East Asia Command.

21ST FEB.—His Excellency the Viceroy visited the rationing office and firewood and rice depots in Madras city.

To-day's South-East Asia Command communiqué gives details of Allied operations in Burma front on 19th and 20th February.

22ND FEB.—During February 21, Allied troops continued to disperse the Japanese force on the Arakan front, says to-day's Allied Communiqué.

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ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

16TH FEB.—On the Eighth Army front a small enemy attack was broken up. Allied patrols were active along the whole front. There was little activity on either the main Fifth Army front or in the Anzio sector.

17TH FEB.—The Fifth Army troops were heavily engaged with the enemy in the northern part of the Anzio beachhead. The battle in the streets of Cassino continues.

Marshal Badoglio has reorganized his Ministry.

18TH FEB.—Heavy German attacks on the Anzio beachhead position have been beaten off by British and American troops of the Fifth Army. On the main Fifth Army front there was hard fighting round a height north-west of Cassino Abbey. Severe weather on the Eighth Army front prevented large-scale activity.

19TH FEB.—The Fifth Army has captured two strongly held crests west of Mount Cassino. Allied troops were forced to withdraw a short distance in the Carroceto area of the Anzio beachhead.

20TH FEB.—On the Fifth Army front at Anzio Allied positions have improved. Strong pressure has been maintained against the enemy in Cassino. Eighth Army patrols were active.

21ST FEB.—Allied tanks launching a counter-attack in the Anzio beachhead battle have broken into German positions.

22ND FEB.—Local fighting occurred at three points on the Fifth Army's Anzio front. On the main Fifth Army front and the Eighth Army front patrol activity continued.

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VICHY, FREE FRANCE AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

16TH FEB.—Allied bombers attacked military targets in Holland.

20TH FEB.—Allied bombers attacked objectives in Holland and Northern France.

21ST FEB.—Allied planes attacked military objectives in Northern France.

22ND FEB.—Military targets in Northern France and Holland were attacked by Allied aircraft.

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THE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

22ND FEB.—A strong earthquake lasting 6 seconds occurred in Western Anotolia in Turkey at midnight last night. A light shock occurred at Samsan, a port in the Turkish Black Sea coast.

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THE FAR EAST

16TH FEB.—Allied forces have consolidated their positions in Green Islands.

Mr. Eden stated in the House of Commons to-day that the question of the treatment of Japan after the war was clearly a matter of consultation between the Allied Governments concerned. He deprecated discussion in public of the negotiations with Japan for an exchange of 1,600 civilian internees from the Far East and the British Commonwealth respectively.

General MacArthur in a statement said that Japan cannot be defeated through blockade and bombing alone.

17TH FEB.—Truk, the great Japanese naval base in the heart of the Carolines, was attacked by United States bombers. Kavieng in New Ireland was also heavily bombed.

The United States Secretary of War, Mr. Henry Stinson, stated that the American Army and Navy Forces were now in control of the Solomon Islands with American air sea bases surrounding and "containing" Rabaul, the Jap base on New Britain.

18TH FEB.—Fierce fighting is going on between Allied and Japanese troops on the Island of Truk. Allied Aircraft mauled Japanese convoy off Nassaw Island and sank the majority of the ships.

19TH FEB.—American forces have captured the Japanese air base at Engebi and also several other islands in the northern Eniwetok a toll in the Marshalls.

Two United States submarines in recent patrols in Japanese Empire waters have sunk 13 enemy merchantmen.

Changes in the Japanese Cabinet have been announced.

20TH FEB.—To-day's Allied Communiqué says that 19 Japanese ships have been sunk and 201 Japanese aircraft destroyed at Truk in the Caroline Islands in the Pacific. Seven more Jap ships were probably sunk and over 50 aircraft were damaged.

21ST FEB.—Paramushiro Island was raided by Allied planes.

Several important changes in the Japanese military command are announced. The Jap Premier becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Army General staff.

22ND FEB.—Allied forces captured Eniwetok island in the Marshalls.

The second Japanese convoy within a week has been practically annihilated in the Bismarck Sea, says to-day's Allied Communiqué. Rabaul was bombed.

FOR YOUR RADIO DIARY

FEB. 27.—BOMBAY—8-20 p.m. "What the Enemy Thinks." By S. Natarajan.

" " BOMBAY—8-30 p.m. "Japan—a Fallen Idol." By Rama Rao Deshmukh.

" 28.—LAHORE—9-45 p.m. "Bastion's of Britain: National Production." By Sir Colin Garbett.

" " DACCA—8-00 p.m. "Japan Unmasked: Japanisation or Extinction." By K. D. Ghose.

" 29.—DELHI—8-30 p.m. "I was in Japan." By Lieut.-Col. S. R. Hunt.

" " PESHAWAR—9-45 p.m. "Made in Japan: Liberation of India." By Mian Ziauddin.

" " CULCUTTA—9-00 p.m. "War and the Man-in-the-Street: Clerk." By Abani Ranjan Sengupta.

" " LUCKNOW—9-45 p.m. "The Doctor's Dilemma: Analysis of Dr. Goebbel's Radio-propaganda." By Rev. A. G. Davies-Leigh.

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